Fall Manuring.

No matter how susceptible manure is to fer-mentation; no matter whether it is fresh, heated up strongly, well rotted, or an old compost, if it is spread out thinly on the field, all fermentation is speedily checked, just as when a mass of lighted coals is scattered out over the ground, the glow ceases, the combustion declines, and even in the hottest summer day the fire is soon extinguished. If this spreading is done in the cool of autumn, and a gentle rain follows, all the elements of the and a gentle rain follows, all the elements of the manure that can suffer loss—the ammonia, potash, etc.—dissolve and sink into the soil. But they can not go far down unless we have manured a gravel bed or a sand pit. On land fit for a farmer to bandle, whether a natural loam or a sand or clay, subdued to a proper texture, the descent of fertilizing matter is arrested, as already mentioued, by the beautiful chemistry of soil absorption, the slowly descending water is filtered by the soil of nearly all it took from the manure, and the real feeding qualities of the tonmanure, and the real feeding qualities of the top-dressing are distributed uniformly throughout the surface soil in a way no tillage can begin to mitate. Loss is reduced to its minimum, and the application is as perfect in style as in cost. If, on the contrary, the manure is spread out in hot weather, and lies exposed some days to dry ammonia it contains, in the form of will be carried off into the atmosphere; but this loss is not so great as is often supposed. The quantity of volatile ammonia that can be got out of stable manure by this ex-posure is certainly not greater than exists in it, and the analysis of Vœlcker, Wolff, and myself show that it amounts to but to six parts in thousand of fresh or well-rotted manure.- John

Manuring Wheat.

Last year I manured the east side of my wheat field. We put only a slight dressing, but the effect was very decided. When we were cutting the wheat, one of the men who were binding after the machine, and who did not know that only part of the wheat was manured, remarked, "If it was all as heavy as it is on the east side, we should have something to do. The straw is perhaps no longer, but the heads are larger, and every one of them is full of grain." I think the threshing machine will show this to be true. I threshing machine will show this to be true. I have frequently heard farmers say, when discusnave frequently heard farmers say, when discussing the question as to why we can not raise as good wheat now as formerly, "It is not because our land is poor. We can grow straw enough, but the grain is not there." So far as my observation goes, we seldom get too much straw. But whether this is true or not, I feel sure that a little rich manure is precisely what many of our wheat fields need to enable them to yield a crop of grain.— W. T. is Indians Fermer. of grain .- W. T., in Indiana Farmer.

SAVING CABBAGES .- The plan we have adopted for a number of years seems to answer the pur-pose as well as any with which we are acquaint-ed. This we have made known on several occasions, and it may not do any harm to repeat it.
It is simply: Select a dry part of the garden, dig-trenches of sufficient depth to receive the cab-bage roots and stalks up to the head; into these ches transplant the cabbages—heads up of se—fill in the dirt carefully about them up to the heads; plant four short posts, two of them being higher than the others to give a pitch to the roof; lay upon these a number of bean poles, and upon these throw straw, corn-fodder, or beanbaulm, protecting also the sides, and your cab-bage will keep until May.

Where there is a fence, only two posts will be

necessary, that being employed as the apex of the cover or roof.—Germantown Telegraph.

SOMETHING ABOUT WHEAT .- The best soil for

wheat is a rich clay loam.

Wheat likes a good, deep, soft bed.

Clover turned under makes just such a bed.

The best seed is plump, heavy, oily and clean. About two inches is the best depth for sowing the seed. *
The drill puts the seed in better and cheaper

than broadcasting.

From the middle of September to the last of October is the best time for sowing.

It drilled, one bushel of seed per acre; if broad-

casted, two bushels.

One heavy rolling after sowing does much good.

For flour, cut when the grain begins to harden; for seed, not until it has hardened.

KEEPING WINTER APPLES .- A member of the KEEPING WINTER APPLES.—A member of the Michigan Pomological Society stated, at a late meeting, that he was very successful in keeping winter apples, and had seenred sound, fresh fruit in May, by the following treatment: He picks the fruit in October, and places it in heaps in the orchard and covers them with hay. There the heaps remain untouched till December, the slight moisture of earth and the few inches of hay preventing any injury to the apples, even during sharp freezes. They are then assorted and packed in a cold cellar, which is kept at a temperature of about thirty-two degrees, and if it should hapin a cold cellar, which is kept at a temperature of about thirty-two degrees, and if it should hap-pen to be a few degrees lower for a short time, the protection of the barrels will prevent any injury. They come out sound in the spring.

SAVING SEED CORN.-The best plan, as a gene SAVING SEED CORN.—The best plun, as a general thing, is to select the best cars at the time of husking, and spread them on the barn floor, so that the cobs can become thoroughly dry. The old method of leaving the husks attached to the corn, so that it could be braided together, and, suspended in a dry and airy place, brought about a similar result. In all cases, the corn should be kept where it will be free from dampness. Many in saving seed, are particular to select only from stalks that produce two large, well developed ears. As you say, corn is often planted so deep that it As you say, corn is often planted so deep that it will not germinate quickly. If the suil is fine and dry at the time of planting, the planter will be apt to sow deeper than he should.

Exposing Potators.-It is a great mistake, says the Indiana Farmer, in handling potatoes, to allow them to be exposed to the sun, especially when the potatoes are tender. In digging, have baskets of convenient size at hand, and as fast as you can dig, put in barrels and cover up; trans-fer them fresh to market or to a room where they may be emptied out upon a floor to dry in the shade. Potatoes exposed to a hot sun when in harrels and shipped, will speck and rot, often-times the shipper will lose an entire shipment, and besides, the consumer will find such poratoes stale and frequently tinged with a bitter taste.

THE most prolific causes of fires which destroy farming stock, stables, hay, grain, or flour stores of all descriptions, are, stacking hay while green, sparks from locomotives, etc., sparks from steam threshing machines, sticking candles against walls and timber in barns and stables, vagrants smoking in stables, vagrants being refused alms, firearms used near farming stock, such as hay-stacks, etc. These risks should therefore be carefully quarded against. fully guarded against.

AT a recent meeting of the Fulton Farmers AT a recent meeting of the Patient Patient Club, Pa., the question was asked: "How much salt should be put in a pound of butter!" One answered half an ounce; another gave the recipe of Sharless, the noted daryman of Chester Coun-ty, which is one ounce of salt to three pounds of

NEVER strike a colt when you are breaking him. Push him sideways, or any way. Let him go just where he will. Let him fall down if he will, but don't strike him.

KEEP the farm in good condition, and you need never fear but it will keep you.

The fun of the Thing.

SERENADE OF A MODERN POLITICIAN TO HIS LOVE.

[The following "Serenade of a Modern Politician to his Love," appeared originally in the Atchison Champion, a little over a year ago. It is supposed to have been aimed at G. W. Glick, who has just been defeated as a "Reform" candidate for the State Senate.]

The moon is shining on the grange:
The winds are inabled, the leaves are still;
The patient stars look softly down
Upon my cot at Shannon Hill.
Then, couse, my horny-handed love,
And wander through the dell with me,
And gate upon the Durham bull,
And listen to his pedigrre.

Once I was in the Railroad Ring.

But now my hands are hard with toil;
I've scattered hay seed in my hair.

And blacked my boots with harness oil.

My city rows have all gone dry.

I am no longer in my prime.

My day is drawing to its close.

And it will soon be milking time.

I think I know a new milch cow. That's just exactly what I need That's just exactly what I accel:
She is this from running out to grass,
But only wants a change of feed.
I'll mix a mash of free-trade bran,
Swindles, high taxes, and bock pay,
And coax her to the ballot-box.
And feed her till election day.

With one to grasp her by the horns, And one to hold her by the tail. Oh, let me safely sit between. And calmly fill my milking pail! And when November's breezes show. The time my lierkeline hogs to kill. I'll move back into town again. And sigh no more for Shannon Hill!

Hugging the Old Woman. The scandal mongers will find no comfort in

Old farmer Pettingil went into the house one day and caught John, his hired hand, hugging Mrs. P.

The farmer said nothing, and went out into the After dinner he wanted John for something, but John was not to be found. He went at last into John's room, where the latter was on his

knees packing his trunk.
"What's the matter, John!" said P. "O, nothing," said John.
"What are you packing your trunk for!"

"I'm going away!"
"Going away! What are you going away for!"
"You know," answered John.
"I know!"

Yes, you understand." "No, I don't know," answered P. "Come, give the reason of your sudden desire to go away." "Well," meekly answered John, "you saw

what I was doing this moning."

"O, pshaw!" laughed Pettingil, "do not be foolish. If you and me can't hug the old woman enough, I'll hire another man."

He Hain't Been Dar Dese Tree Wecks. Complaints about our fish man had become request and lond. More than once the feminine head of our establishment had thrown away the Friday's dinner because she did not like the pe-culiar smell of the leaden-eyed fish. One day my neighbor Rodgers sent his black man, Sambo, down after a fresh codfish. The darkey entered the monger's stall, and having made his way to the bench whereupon file larger fish lay, he took up a cod and began to smell of it. The fish-man observing him, and fearing that other enstom-ers, then in the store, might catch the hint and the seent, called out, angrily: "Hallo! you black rascal, what are you doing, rubbing your sooty nose against that fish for?" "I ain't rubbin' my nose against that fish for?" "I ain't rubbin' my nose agin um, mas'r." "What are yon doing?" "Me talk to 'um, dat's all." "Talk to a fish?" "Yah, yah." "And what do you say?" "Me ask 'em what's de news at sea." "And what does the fish answer to that?" "By golly! he says he don't know. He bain't been dar dese tree weeks."—N. Y. Ledger.

Two Barnels and Two Uses.-Dan. Davis says Promoutory, out on the "C. P." road, is a nice place. Dan, was out there once, and he says he was charmed with the manners and customs -almost patriarchal in their frank simplicityof the people. The first day he was in the place,
Dan. stopped at the principal hotel of the town.
It was a nice place, and the landlord was a very
agreeable and friendly sort of a man. Says Dan:
"When dinner was ready, the landlord came out
into the street in front of his hotel with a doubbe barreled shot win. Raising the arm shows his lie barreled shot gront of his hotel with a doub-lie barreled shot gron. Raising the gun above his head he fired off one barrel. I said to him, 'What did you do that for!' Said he, 'To call my hoard-ers to dinner.' I said, 'Why don't you fire off both barrels!' 'O,' said he, 'I keep the other to collect with.'" The grass was a little short with Dan, and after dinner he went and hunted up another boarding house.

A BAPTIST VOTER.—At our primary election, ne of our sturdy sons of the mountains came one of our sturdy sons of the mountains came into town to exercise his right as a free sovereign of a free State. He approached the polls and handed in his ticket. "What is the name!" asked one of the judges. "Johnson," was the re-ply. "Yes, but what is your other name!" The mountaineer became indignant, and declared he had but one name, evidently thinking the official took him for a repeater. "Yes, but what is your Christian name?" said the judge. "My Christian name?" replied the bold backwoodsman. "Why, if you want to know that, why, I am a Baptist." And so the man and vote were registered "John-son the Baptist."—Tuscumbia Chronicle.

WHAT HE MEANT.-A writer in the St. Paul Press tells a new story of Horace Greeley. Horace wrote a note to a brother editor in New York whose writing was equally illegible with his own. The recipient of the note, being unable to read it, ent it back by the same messenger to Mr. Greesent it back by the same messenger to air, tree-ley for elucidation. Supposing it to be the an-swer to his own note, Mr. Greeley looked over it, but was likewise unable to read it, and said to the boy: "Go, take it back. What does the infernal fool mean!" "Yes, sir," said the boy, "that is just what he says."

One of the fifteeuth amendments appeared at the Lee township polls last Tuesday bright and early, and voted. In the afternoon he again put in an appearance, ballot in hand, working his way to the voting place. A gentleman who had noticed him in the morning inquired if he had not voted once that day. "Oh, yes," replied the colored gentleman, "I voted dis yer mornin' for Congress; now I's gwine for to vote for constable," and considerable argument was necessary to convince him that 'one vote a day was the legal allowance. gal allowance.

A LADY we know went to a Dutch corner grocery the other day for some trifling thing. The goods wanted were on the very top shell. The woman placed a box on a chair and climbed up to the shelf, at the evident risk of her limbs. Her husband sat by the stove, playing with a small dog. Lady said: "Why don't you make your husband reach it?" A look of infinite contempt came into her face as she replied: "My husband! I got awfully sucked in mit dat man. He knows nothing but to play mit a dog."-Inde

An erring husband who had exhausted all explanations for late hours, and had no apology ready, recently shipped into the house about I o'check, very softly, desided himself gently, and began rocking the cradle by the bedside as if he had been awakened out of a sound sleep by infantile cries. He had rocked away for five minutes, when Mary Jane, who had silently observed the whole manenyer, said, "Come its bed, you the whole maneuver, said, "Come ito bed, you fool, you! the buby ain't there."

ABOUT EVEN .- "Take the lamp up," said a Portland mother to her daughter the other night, as the young lady set out to her bed-chamber with no illumination save the light in her bright eyes. "Good gracious, mother," was her langhing reply, "what kind of a creature is a lamb-pup?" "A lamb-pup, my child, is the offspring of a sheep-dog. Good-night. Take the lamp."

A BUTCHER named Klopp, drawn for the jury in Judge Stocha's court, New Orleans, declared that he was entirely deaf. Judge Stocha remarked in a low tone, "Klopp, you may go," wherenpon Klopp's deafness suddenly left him, and he started out of court. He was brought back, however, and put on the jury.

THE following from the Missouri Brunswicker too good to be lost:
"If there is anything in the world that is more depressing to the spirits than a slow, dripping, continual rain, it is to wake up in the night and find that the baby has been lying on your side of

The latest contribution to big footed literature: The sand down on Cape Cod spreads the feet so, that the other day, when a young fellow was wading on the flats, spearing eels, he mistook his foot for a flatfish, and stuck his spear through it.

The sensitive boy lives in Delaware. He arose at midnight, footed it half a mile, and awoke a store clerk and bought a fine couth. He didn't want to have any body hear him ask for it.

"BIDDY, did you put an egg in the coffee to settle it?" "Yes, mum; I put in four. They were so bad I had to use four of them." A New York German sings: "Who tears dem lager flags away, we'll spot him on the snoot!" IF W-o-r-c-e-s t-e r spells Wooster, why doesn't R-o-c-h-e-s t-e-r spell Rooster?

Aseful and Curious.

Don't Be Afraid of Lighting Fires. Den't Be Afraid of Lighting Fires.

The hygienic uses of artificial heat are not valued as they should be. Most housekeepers having fixed a day for lighting the fires, and an equally precise one for extinguishing them, they remain as invariable as the laws of the Medes and Persians. Thus a whole family may be frozen or roasted if, as often happens, a cold day should come sooner or a hot one later than the uniform domestic calendar will allow. The house should be heated whenever general warmth is required. The mere sensations, moreover, are not should be heated whenever general warms, are not to be consulted. There are frequent occasions, although comfort may not seem to require if, when the fires should be lighted. During a long when the fires should be lighted. During a long prevalence of wet weather, whathever may be the season, though it should be midsummer, a thorough heating of the house, simultaneously with the wide opening of doors and windows, is, we are persuaded, essentual to the healthfulness of every dwelling. This is especially so in all regions liable to miasuratic diseases. Thorough artificial heating of the house is one of the surest safeguards against ague of all kinds. During the prevalence of pestilential epidemics the awelling, wherever situated, and whether it be winter or summer, spring or autumn, will be made by frespring or autumn, will be made by fre quent lighting of the furnace fire more secure from invasion.

How to Make Apple Dumplings. First, procure good, sour, jucy apples, pare and core, leaving them in halves. Get all your ingredients ready before beginning to mix your dough; sugar, soda, sour milk, lard, salt, flour, and apples. Now make dough as for soda biscuits, only adding a little more lard to make it shorter. Take a bit of dough out on the kneading board, and after kneading, roll this as for pie rust. Thereat in vice second consults to every pic crust. Then cut in pieces long enough to cov-er an apple, allowing for lapping the edges. Put in two of your halves, sweeten according to taste. and cover apple and sugar with dough. Lay the dumplings in a bread pan, smooth the side up, first having your pan well buttered. proceed in this manner until you get your pan well filled, (be sire it is a large-sized pan, for they will go off-like hot cakes), then place a small list of but ter on the top of each dumpling, sprinkle a handfull of sugar over all, thea place in a moderate oven, and allow them to bake one hour. Serve (not too hot) with pudding sauce, or with cream and sugar.

The most favorable season for drying beef is Na-ember or December; but if neglected then, it may yet be done in early spring, furnishing the tricest relish for breakfast or tea. We have also known persons of weak digestion to partake of it, to the great increase of their strength, when hardly able to take any other nourisha ever. For this purpose select the round of a full-grown, wel-fatted beef. Cut it into pieces of ovenient size. Rub well into it on all sides ; little pounded saltpeter and sugar mixed. Put it in a brine strong enough to bear an egg, in which, however, let it be only three days. Furwhich, however, let it lie only three days. Fur-nish it with string, and hang up where you can amoke until it is dry enough to chip. It may be eaten raw, chipped very thin in small bits, or is still better boiled in a little butter. Veal and mutton are very nice done in the same way, the latter bearing a close resemblance to dried ven ison, and being quite as good. It is better to sey up tight in a cloth or bag before the fly makes

Pickled Red Cubbage.

When the cabbages are taken from their stalks in the late antumn, take off all their outer leaves, and let them lie in a cool place for two or three weeks to harden. Then cut them into thin strips and put it in a shallow earthen vessel, covered with plenty of fine salt, and keep them for sev-eral days. The result is that the salt will draw erai days. The result is that the saft will draw out a great deal of the sap of the cabbage, and leave room for the vinegar to replace it. Now pack the shredded cabbage into the jars as light-ly as possible, and if onions are liked, a mixture of them, chopped fine, will be an addition. Boil a gallon of strong cider vinegar with 2 tables snoonfuls of musual seed. I of clayes. I of spoonfuls of mustard seed, 1 of cloves, 1 of cin-namon, 2 of pepper corns, and 1 of allspice, tied together in a bag, and bruises' with a hammer. Wash and cut lengthwise a large root of horseradish, and lay over the top of the jar when the pickles are in it. Horse-radish will prevent all kinds of pickles from monlding.

Cold Sinw. Select the finest heads of bleached cabbage Select the finest heads of bleached cabbage. Cut up enough to fill a large vegetable dish, the number of heads to be regulated by the size of the cabbage and the quantity desired. Shave very fine, and after that chop up, the more thoroughly the better. Boil four eggs till hard, mix the yolks smoothly in a little cold water, and gradually add to them a cup of sweet cream, one heaping table-spoonful of sugar, a tea-spoonful of sait, a quarter of a pound of butter, and a little pepper if you choose. Place all these increof sait, a quarter of the pepper if you choose. Place all these ingredients, mixed together, in a small stew-pan the fire. Put the cabbage in the dish in who cabbage in the dish in which it erved. Let the sance come to a bo pour it hot over the cabbage, and lastly add a balf teacapful of good vinegar. The lady who gave us this receipe is famed for her slav, and

we can hear witness to its excellence. She lays

especial emphasis upon having it chopped up very fine.—Harper's Bazar. THE "Science or Health" thus calls attention THE "Science or Health" thus calls attention to a fact which can not be too frequently enforced on people's minds: "The pernicious habit of breathing threagh the mouth while sleeping or waking is very hurtful. There are many persons who sleep with the month open, and do not know it. They may go to sleep with it closed, and awake with it closed; but if the mouth is dry and parched on waking, it is a sign that it has been open during sleep. Sparing is another. ing, keep the month firmly closed, and breathe through the nostrils, and retire with a firm termination to conquer. The nostrils are the proper breathing apparatus—not the mouth. A on may inhale poisonous gases through the outh without being aware of it, but not through nan may inhale

A GENTLEMAN, long resident in Mexico, says hat a good way to manage a horse that will not be shod, is to take a cord the size of a common bedcord; put it into the month of the horse like a bit, and tie it tightly on the animal's head, passing his left ear urder the string, not painfully tight, but tight enough to keep the ear down and the cord in its place. This done, pat the horse gently on the side of the head and command him to follow. It subdues any horse, and he becomes as gentle and obedient as a dog.

ARE you fond of your coffee? An official investigation has just been made in Paris as to the materials of which this "delicious beverage" is

made. There are five principal compounds:

1. Burned bread and coffee grounds.

2. Powdered chiecory, sand, and brick dust.

3. Chiccory and burned bones.

4. Chiccory burned, mixed with butter and colored with Pension and

red with Prussian red.

5. Barned cabbage roots and boiled horse liver. WAX FOR SEALING PICKLES .- In an old earthen dish mix 2 pounds of resin with ‡ pound of yel-low beeswax, or a couple of tablespoonfuls of mutton or beef tallow; when well melted together, dip in the necks of the bottles, as well as the corks, and it will seal them air tight. But take care not to have the mixture boiling hot, as it might cause the necks of the bottles to crack. It can be put on the corks of the pickle jars with an old iron spoon.

The easiest and simplest remedy for chapped hands is found in every one's kitchen closet, and is nothing more than common starch. Reduce it to a palpable powder, put it in a muslin bag, and keep it in the table drawer. Whenever you take your bands out of dish we. your hands out of dish water or suds, wipe such dry with a soft towel, and while yet damp shake the starch-bag all over them and rub it in. The effect is most agreeable.

To keep cabbage through the winter, pack in sawdust in the barn and allow the whole to freeze, the sawdust being such a non-conductor of heat that once it becomes frozen through it will not thaw out until well into April, and cabbage will come out almost as nice as when put in.

Warra drinking between meals should be according to thirst. It is a mistake to load a weak stomach with water on the theory that it is a tonic. As a habit it is well to take a tumbler, or a part of one, of pure soft water, afterdressing in the morning.

WHEN, as in case of sickness, a dull light is wished, or when matches are mislaid, put pow-dered salt on the candle till it reaches the black part of the wick. In this way a mild and steady light may be kept through the night by a small

FIVE drops of sulphuric acid in a fumbler of water, to be taken in small doses at intervals, will core diptheria by congulating the diptheric membrane, which may then be easily coughed

A spoonful of brown sugar added to flour paste

It takes 260 rails to lay a mile of railroad track. CHAR. G. BREWSTER, 486 Washington St., Boston, Mass.



Dr. J. Walker's California Vinegar Bitters are a purely Vegetable preparation, made chiefly from the native herbs found on the ower ranges of the Sierra Nevada mountains of California, the medicinal properties of which are extracted therefrom without the use of Alcohol. The question is almost daily asked, "What is the cause of the unparalleled success of VINEGAR BITTERS?" Our answer is, that they remove the cause of disease, and the patient reovers his health. They are the great blood purifier and a life-giving principle, a perfect Ren-ovator and Invigorator of the system. Never before in the history of the world has a medicine been compounded possessing the remarkable qualities of Vinegar Burrers in healing the sick of every disease man is heir to. They are a gen-tle Par ative as well as a Tonic, relieving Congestion or Inflammation of the Liver and Vis-ceral Org ns, in Bilious Diseases. They are easy of administration, prompt in their re-sults, safe and reliable in all forms of diseases. If men will enjoy good health, let them

nse Vinegan British as a medicine, and avoid the use of alcoholic stimulants in every form. No Person can take these Bitters ac-

cording to directions, and remain loop unwell, provided their bones are not destroyed by min eral poison or other means, and vital organs wasted beyond repair. Grateful Thousands proclaim VINEGAR BITTERS the most wonderful Invigorant that ever sustained the sinking system.

Bilious, Remittent, and Intermittent Fevers, which are so prevalent in the valleys of our great rivers throughout the United States, our great rivers throughout the United States, especially those of the Mississippi, Ohio, Mis-sonri, Illinois, Tennessee, Cumberland, Arkan-sas, Red, Colorado, Brazos, Rio Grande, Pearl, Alabama, Mobile, Sayannah, Roanoke, James, and many others, with their vast tributaries, throughout our entire country during the Summer and Autumn, and remarkably so during seasons of unusual heat and dryness, are invariably accompanied by extensive derangements of the stomach and liver, and other abdominal viscera. In their treatment, a purgative, exerting a pow-erful influence upon these various organs, is ersentially necessary. There is no cathartic for the purpose equal to Dr. J. Walker's Vinegar Bitters, as they will speedily remove the dark-colored viscid matter with which the bowels are oaded, at the same time stimulating the secre tions of the liver, and generally restoring the healthy functions of the digestive organs.

Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Headache Pain in the Shoulders, Coughs, Tightness of the Chest, Dizziness, Sour Eructations of the Stomach, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Bilious Attacks, Palpitation of the Heart, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pain in the region of the Kid-neys, and a hundred other painful symptoms, are the offsprings of Dyspepsia. One bottle will prove a better guarantee of its merits than nothy advertisement.

Scrofula, or King's Evil, White Swellings, Ulcers, Erysipelas, Swelled Neck, Goitre, Scrofulous Inflammations, Indolent Inflamma-tions, Mercurial Affections, Old Sores, Eruptions of the Skin, Sore Eyes, etc., etc. In these, as in all other constitutional Diseases WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS have shown their great carative powers in the most obstinate

For Inflammatory and Chronic Rhenmatism, Goat, Bilions, Remittent and Intermittent Fevers, Diseases of the Blood, Liver, Kidneys, and Bladder, these Bitters have no Such Diseases are caused by Vitiated Mechanical Diseases. - Persons engaged

in Paints and Minerals, such as Plumbers, Tv setters, Gold-beaters, and Miners, as they advance in life, are subject to paralysis of the WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS occasionally. For Skin Diseases, Eruptions, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Blotches, Spots, Pimples, Pfistules, Boils, Carbuncles, Ringworms, Scald Head, Sore Eyea, Erysipelas, Itch, Scurfs, Dizcolora-tions of the Skin, Humors and Diseases of the

Skin of whatever name or nature, are literally dug up and carried out of the system in a short time by the use of these Bitters. Pin, Tape, and other Worms, lurking in the system of so many thousands, are effectually destroyed and removed. No system of medi-cine, no vermifuges, no anthelminities, will

free the system from worms like these Bitters. For Female Complaints, in young or old, married or single, at the dawn of wom-anhood or the turn of life, these Tonic Bit-ters display so decided an influence that im-

ment is soon perceptible. Jaundice.—In all cases of jaundice, rest assured that your liver is not doing its work. The only sensible treatment is to promote the secretion of the bile and favor its removal. For this purpose use VINEGAR BITTERS.

The Aperient and mild Laxative proper-

ties of Dr. Walker's Vinegar Briters are the best safeguard in cases of eruptions and malig-nant fevers. Their balsamic, healing, and soothing properties protect the humors of the fauces. Their Sedative properties allay pain in the nervous system, stomach, and bowels, from inflammation, wind, colic, cramps, etc. Cleanse the Vitiated Blood whenever

you find its impurities bursting through the skin in Pimples, Eruptions, or Sores; cleanse it when you find it obstructed and sluggish in the veins; cleanse it when it is foul; your feelings will tell you when. Keep the blood pure, and the health of the system will follow.

R. H. McDONALD & CO.,
Druggists and General Agents, San Francisco, California,
and cor, Washington and Chariton Sts., New York. Sold by all Druggists and Dealers.

DR. WHITTIER. 617 St. Charles Street, St. Louis, Mo.,

Has been longer engaged in the special treatment all Venereal, Sexual and Chronic Discus-than any other Physician in St. Louis, as city pape

show.

Syphilis. Gonorrhon, Gleet, Stricture,
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